

二項定理, 7章§2, 確率1章 (一部臨時試験)

試験答案用紙

1. (1) ~ (3): 臨時試験 2 1(1), (2), (4)

(4) [1] 式 = $1 + 2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 4 = 1 + 4 + 12 = 17$

[2] 式 = $2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 6^2 + 7^2 = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 15 - 1 = 139$

(5) [1] $\sum_{k=1}^m (-1)^{k-1}$ [2] $a_m = 2m - 1 = 11$ $\therefore m = 6$

[2] $\sum_{k=1}^6 (2k-1)$

(6) [1] 式 = $\sum_{k=1}^m (k^2 + k + k^2 - 2k) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^m k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^m k$

= $\frac{1}{3} m(m+1)(2m+1) - \frac{1}{2} m(m+1) = \frac{1}{6} m(m+1)(4m-1)$

[2] 式 = $\sum_{k=1}^m 2k(2k-1) = 4 \sum_{k=1}^m k^2 - 2 \sum_{k=1}^m k$

= $\frac{2}{3} m(m+1)(2m+1) - m(m+1) = \frac{1}{3} m(m+1)(4m-1)$

(7) $a_{n+1} = 7a_n - 7d + d = 7a_n - 6d$ $\therefore d = \frac{5}{6}$ [1]

$b_m = a_m - \frac{5}{6}$ $\therefore b_1 = 3 - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{13}{6}$ [2]

$b_{n+1} = 7b_n$ $\therefore b_m = \frac{13}{6} \cdot 7^{m-1}$ [4]

$\therefore a_m = b_m + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{13}{6} \cdot 7^{m-1} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{6} (13 \cdot 7^{m-1} + 5)$ [5]

1. (1) [1] $a_2 = 6, a_3 = 12, a_4 = 12 + 9 = 21$

$a_5 = 21 + 12 = 33$

[2] $a_2 = 3, a_3 = 9 + 2 = 11, a_4 = 121 + 2 = 123$

$a_5 = 123^2 + 2 = 15131$

(2) [1] $9k + 4$ [2] $m - 1$ [3] 2 [4] $9m + 8$

[5] $9m - 1$

(3) [1] $x^5 - 5x^4 + 10x^3 - 10x^2 + 5x - 1$

[2] $a^6 + 6a^5 + 15a^4 + 20a^3 + 15a^2 + 6a + 1$

1 2 1
1 3 3 1
1 4 6 4 1
1 5 10 10 5 1
1 6 15 20 15 6 1

2. (1) [1] $\frac{40}{52} = \frac{10}{13}$ [2] $\frac{24}{52} = \frac{6}{13}$ [3] $\frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4}$

[4] $\frac{20}{52} = \frac{5}{13}$ [5] $\frac{6}{52} = \frac{3}{26}$ [6] $\frac{10}{52} = \frac{5}{26}$

[7] $P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{52} (40 + 24 - 20) = \frac{44}{52} = \frac{11}{13}$

[8] $P(B) + P(C) - P(B \cap C) = \frac{1}{52} (24 + 13 - 6) = \frac{31}{52}$

[9] $P(C) + P(A) - P(C \cap A) = \frac{1}{52} (13 + 40 - 10) = \frac{43}{52}$

[10] $\frac{5}{52}$

[11] $P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(B \cap C) - P(C \cap A) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$
 = $\frac{1}{52} (40 + 24 + 13 - 20 - 6 - 10 + 5) = \frac{46}{52} = \frac{23}{26}$

(2) [1] $P(A) = \frac{10-k}{10} = \frac{10-k}{10}$ $\therefore k = 10 - 10P(A)$

$P(A \cap B) = \frac{10-k}{10} \cdot \frac{10-k}{10} = \frac{(10-k)^2}{100}$

[2] $\bar{x} = \sum_{k=1}^9 \frac{1}{45} k(10-k) = \sum_{k=1}^9 \frac{10k}{45} - \sum_{k=1}^9 \frac{1}{45} k^2$
 = $\frac{1}{45} (5 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 9 \cdot 10 \cdot 19) = \frac{765}{45} - \frac{171}{3} = \frac{111}{3}$

(3) 目 (x, y) と $x + y = k$ と x, y の個数を

[1] $1 \leq x \leq k-1$ と $y = k-x$ の個数は $\frac{k-1}{2}$

[2] 同様にして $\frac{13-k}{36}$

(4) $m(12) = 20C_3 = \frac{20 \cdot 19 \cdot 18}{6} = 1140$ \therefore 1本目当たり $\frac{1140}{20} = 57$ 通り
 $\frac{16C_3}{20C_3} = \frac{16 \cdot 15 \cdot 14}{20 \cdot 19 \cdot 18} = \frac{28}{57}$ \therefore $1 - \frac{28}{57} = \frac{29}{57}$

(5) 目 (x, y, z) と $x + y + z = 12$ と x, y, z の個数を
 [1] 互換式 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

[2] $x + y + z = 12$ の x, y, z の個数を
 $x=3, x+y=12 \rightarrow 1$
 $x=4, x+y=11 \rightarrow 2$
 $x=5, x+y=10 \rightarrow 3$
 $x=6, x+y=9 \rightarrow 4$
 $x=7, x+y=8 \rightarrow 3$
 $x=8, x+y=7 \rightarrow 2$
 $x=9, x+y=6 \rightarrow 1$

$\frac{20}{6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6} = \frac{20}{216} = \frac{5}{54}$

氏名

3. (1) $a_m = m(m-1)$ $\therefore a_{3k-2} = 3(3k-2)(k-1)$

(2) 式 = $\sum_{k=1}^m a_{3k-2} = 3 \sum_{k=1}^m (3k^2 - 5k + 2)$
 = $3 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} m(m+1)(2m+1) - \frac{5}{2} m(m+1) + 2m \right\}$
 = $\frac{3}{2} m (2m^2 + 3m + 1 - 5m - 5 + 4)$
 = $\frac{3}{2} m (2m^2 - 2m) = 3m^2(m-1)$ (4行)

4. (1) 目 $x^a y^b z^c$ $a+b+c=6$ \therefore a, b, c の個数を $3H_6 = 8$ $C_2 = 28$ 通り

(2) [1] $\frac{6!}{5!1!0!} \times 2^1 = 12$ [2] $\frac{6!}{4!1!1!} \times 2 = 60$

[3] $\frac{6}{3!2!1!} \times 2 = 120$ [4] [3] と 120 (16点) (3行)

5. (1) $b_m = a_{m+1} - a_m$ と $b_m = 3k$
 $\therefore a_m = a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} b_k = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} 3k = 1 + \frac{3}{2} (m-1)m$
 = $\frac{1}{2} (3m^2 - 3m + 2)$, a_1 は成り立つ

(2) $a_1 = 1, \frac{3-3+2}{2} = 1$ $\therefore m=1$ の成り立つ
 $a_k = \frac{3k^2 - 3k + 2}{2}$ と仮定すれば、漸化式より

$a_{k+1} = a_k + 3k = \frac{3k^2 - 3k + 2}{2} + 3k = \frac{3k^2 + 3k + 2}{2}$
 = $\frac{3((k+1)^2 - 3(k+1) + 2)}{2} = \frac{3(k+1)^2 - 3(k+1) + 2}{2}$

$\therefore m=k+1$ の成り立つことを示す (8行)

6. $\frac{S_5}{S_{10}} = \frac{r^5 - 1}{r^{10} - 1} = \frac{1}{r^5 + 1} = -\frac{1}{243}$
 $\therefore r^5 = -243 - 1 = -244$ $\therefore (-3)^5 = -243$
 $\therefore r = -3$

7. (1) 2枚表: $n C_2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2} = \frac{n C_2}{2^n}$, 2枚表
 裏の場所を同じものに2倍: $\frac{n C_2}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2^n} = q$

(2) (k-1)回目終了後にk回合格する確率
 $\left(1 - \frac{n(n-1)}{2^n}\right)^{k-1} p_k = \left(1 - \frac{n(n-1)}{2^n}\right)^{k-1} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2^n}$

(3) k回目終了後に合格する確率
 $1 - \left(1 - \frac{n(n-1)}{2^n}\right)^k$

(4) $S_N = \sum_{k=1}^N k r^{k-1} q = \sum_{k=1}^N k r^k q$
 $= q \left(\sum_{k=1}^N r^{k-1} - N r^N \right)$ [2]
 $= 1 - (1 + qN) r^N$ [3]

$\therefore S_N = \frac{1}{1-r} (1 - (1 + qN) r^N)$ [4]
 $\frac{1}{1-r} = \frac{1}{q} = \frac{2^n}{n(n-1)}$ [4']

に代入して

8. 加法定理: $P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B)$

相加相乗: $P(A) + P(B) \geq 2\sqrt{P(A)P(B)} \geq 2a$

基本性質: $P(A \cap B) \geq 0, P(A \cup B) \leq 1$ 以上より

$P(A \cap B) \geq 2a - 1 = \max\{2a - 1, 0\}$ [4']

9. (1) Aの時: $a(1-b)(1-c)$, 他に同様にして互いに排反

存在する $a(1-b)(1-c) + b(1-c)(1-a) + c(1-a)(1-b)$

$= (a+b+c) - 2(ab+bc+ca)$

(2) 3人とも不合格: $(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)$ の余事象だから

$1 - (1-a)(1-b)(1-c) = (a+b+c) - ab - bc - ca$

(3) A, B: $ab(1-c)$, 他に同様にして互いに排反だから

$ab(1-c) + bc(1-a) + ca(1-b) = (ab+bc+ca) - 3abc$